

# New-York Tribune.

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ville, reports this morning that a party of fifty Rebel cavalry passed his house this morning, making for the railroad. They cut the telegraph on the turnpike as they passed.

While going by the house of Mr. Day, an enthusiastic Union citizen, residing near Kingsville, they noticed the American flag flying, and some of them stopped to burn his barn. Mr. Day made no resistance until they attempted to tear down the flag, when he fired upon the Rebels and killed one of them. Mr. Day has not since been seen, and his fate is as yet unknown.

The Rebels are now operating on the Philadelphia Railroad, and it is expected that the wires will soon be cut.

Great excitement prevails here. The citizens are arming and going out mounted to fight the Rebel cavalry.

We have accounts of the stealing of horses and the plunder of stores all through Baltimore County.

The turnpike bridge over the Gunpowder has also been destroyed.

Fears are entertained that a number of the mills, factories and foundries around the city will be destroyed. As far as known the whole cavalry force in Baltimore County which has done this mischief does not exceed 800, under the command of the notorious Harry Gilmore.

The defenses of the city are being strengthened and manned, and the citizens are arming and manning the intrenchments in large numbers.

The banks and insurance companies have all deposited their valuables on board of a steamer chartered for the purpose, and ready to leave at a moment's notice. Arrangements have also been made to remove the archives of the State from Annapolis.

The city is full of rumors of attacks on our pickets. It is reported that Elliott's Mills is in the possession of Rebels. We cannot find out whether the report is true or not.

**The Bridge Over Gunpowder River.**

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 11, 1864.

*The Bulletin* has a special dispatch from Wilmington, Del., which says that the report of the burning of the bridge over Gunpowder River by the Rebels is not believed.

The mansion of Gen. Cadwallader at Magnolia was burned by the Rebels this morning.

**Destruction of Gunpowder Bridge.**

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 11, 1864--6 p. m.

A dispatch received from the conductor of the second train captured says that Gunpowder Bridge has been destroyed. This information he received from the Rebels. After firing the train, they started it back, and it went half way over the bridge, where it stopped, causing the bridge to take fire.

**Gunpowder Bridge Burned.**

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 11--7 p. m.

There is no doubt that Gunpowder Bridge has been destroyed. The train that started at noon for Baltimore has returned, having stopped at Wilmington.

**Gunpowder Bridge Probably Not Burned.**

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., Monday, July 11--9 p. m.

About 200 cavalry, under command of Harry Gilmore, appeared at Magnolia Station, 18 miles south of this point on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, and captured the 8:30 a. m. passenger train from Baltimore, by firing a volley into it, causing the train to stop. The 10 o'clock express train from Baltimore also shared the same fate. Conductor Tyson, of the express train, was robbed of his watch and money, as also was the conductor of the first train.

The Rebels fired the train, and also the freight house at Magnolia, which were consumed. One of the trains was fired, the engine reversed, and started toward Gunpowder Bridge for the purpose of setting fire to that structure. It is very probable that no damage resulted to the bridge from the fact of the heavy guard stationed there to protect it. The passengers were not, as far as learned, molested, only in a few cases.

The Rebels started in a southerly direction toward Gen. Cadwallader's residence, a few miles south for the purpose of destroying it. This, no doubt, has been accomplished.

Passengers are arriving here in every kind of vehicle, and many on horseback.

A battery and a half of nine guns, from the Philadelphia Navy-Yard, arrived here to-day, and one section proceeded to near Magnolia, where the Rebels were discovered in force, causing the section to return.

What the future intentions of the Rebels in this neighborhood are, are of course conjecture, but the general impression is that they design to retreat under cover of the darkness.

The steam ferry boat Maryland is safe, and the town and ferry are well defended by the presence of the gunboat *Carroll*, whose guns command the approaches. A large detachment of troops and marines, from the Philadelphia Navy-Yard, are here, with other forces, and the country is secured by scouts.

There is no truth in the report of the burning of the Conowingo Bridge, some ten miles north spanning the Susquehanna River. The telegraph south of this point is badly damaged, but it is not thought that the railroad is injured to any great extent.

Maj.-Gen. Franklin was captured on one of the trains destroyed at Magnolia.

Gen. Gilmore avowed his intention of going into Baltimore stealthily to-night.

Artillery firing has been heard since 8 p. m. in a southwest direction, perhaps at Beach River.

**The Gunpowder Bridge Safe.**

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 11--11 p. m.

Information has just been received by President Fulton that the Gunpowder Bridge has not been destroyed. The Rebels were attacked by a gunboat as they were about to set fire to it and were driven off. An engine was recaptured, and is now on its way to Havre de Grace. It is supposed the Rebels are retreating.

**The Rebels on Retaliation.**

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 11, 1864.

A body of 250 Rebels, under Gen. Gilmore, encamped last night on the farm of Joshua Price, about 13 miles east from this city, on the Hartford pike. They left about 5 o'clock, going eastward, in the direction of Gunpowder Bridge.

It was part of this force probably which burned Mr. Day's barn, which was on their route.

A gentleman who was present at the time Governor Bradford's house was burned says he was arrested and detained by the Rebels until after they had fired the building.

The squad which performed the act had a written order in these words: "The house of Gov. Bradford to be burned, in retaliation for the burning of Gov. Leitch's house by the Federal troops. By order of Bradley T. Johnson, commanding."

All the furniture and private papers were burned.

**News by Way of Harrisburg.**

HARRISBURG, Pa., Monday, July 11, 1864.

Headquarters here are no longer in communication with the authorities at Washington. The department several days since telegraphed to Gen. Couch, investing him with ample power to meet such a contingency.

It is understood that at least eight bridges have been destroyed on the Northern Central Railway, between Monroton and Cockeysville.

A Rebel deserter, representing himself to be a native Indian, states that the Rebel force invading the North is very large.

There are three brigades of cavalry, and Breckinridge's, Rhodes, and another's divisions of infantry. Their movements were kept a profound secret from the officers. The general impression was, however, that the object was to capture Baltimore and Washington.

This deserter belonged to the force that drove Hunter from Lynchburg, after which affair large reinforcements arrived from Richmond and marched northward.

Gen. Kelly telegraphed from Cumberland, Md., to-night, that there is no truth in the report that John Morgan and Imboden are following Hunter's force. Hunter's force occupies Martinsburg, and another body of our troops hold Hagerstown.

The Rebels still occupy South Mountain passes, while the main body demonstrate on Washington and Baltimore from points between the Monocacy and Baltimore.

**News and Views in Washington.**

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 11, 1864.

The news from Washington is exciting. *The Star* says: The skirmishing on the Rockville road that commenced at an early hour this forenoon, was continued by the advance of the Rebel force to a point about four miles west of Tenallytown. There their progress on that road was stopped, and they disappeared in some other direction. Subsequently, we hear of them skirmishing between 11 and 12 o'clock, on and around the Seventh-street turnpike, near the Claggett farm and the residence of Francis P. Blair, Jr. It is reported to-day that the Rebels have burned the residence of Mr. Blair.

There were 500 infantry only in the force that encamped at Rockville last night, though pandemonium was raised to-day from the vicinity of Edwards's Ferry, reports there crossing north at that point yesterday and to-day in large numbers, some saying 12,000 strong, and others 30,000. Breckinridge is believed to be in command of their advance in this direction, and Imboden commands their cavalry, now hanging around our fortifications. All was quiet in front of our picket lines upon what is known as the "River Road"—that is, the road skirting the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal above Georgetown—up to noon to-day.

*The Star* says: The accounts of the numbers and purposes of the Rebel invading force are confusingly conflicting. We give elsewhere the opinion entertained by many around us, that the Rebel force is not of weight sufficient to undertake a serious attack upon the fortifications of Washington, and that it is not their purpose to do so. For contra, we have just received the following from a source of great intelligence and trustworthiness, one that has on repeated occasions had the earliest and most accurate information of Rebel movements in Virginia. The information received from this quarter is as follows:

The Rebel army of invasion marched down the valley 45,000 strong, including 8,000 cavalry, under the command of Maj.-Gen. Jubal Early and Brig.-Gens. Breckinridge, Ransom, Imboden and McCandless. Longstreet was at Gordonsville on Tuesday last with additional forces to join the Rebel army of invasion, and the purpose of that army was an attempt at the capture of Washington by a surprise.

The Virginia Central Railroad is repaired and running from Richmond to Staunton. Mosby has 242 men in his command, and expects to have his force increased in the fight at Middle Major captured 21 cavalrymen, killed 30, captured a mule and a 12-pound cannon. Kinchloe's command, one company, is operating near Fairfax Court House, and near the Occoquan.

LATER.—Up to a quarter past two o'clock the state of affairs in the vicinity of Rabbit's Branch Postoffice continued to be about the same as during the morning. There has been no general engagement, but cavalry skirmishing is going on at intervals. The enemy has not made his appearance anywhere within range of our guns, and so far has shown no disposition to do so.

No casualties have been reported on our side in the fight this morning between Louell and the Rebel cavalry.

Three Rebel stragglers were captured and brought in from the front this morning, but they refused to give the names of their regiments or tell by whom they were commanded. They are inclined to brag, and place their numbers at very high figures. Some Rebel stragglers were picked up yesterday and brought to the Provost-Marshal's office last night. They admitted that they belonged to the invading force, and that the infantry consisted of Breckinridge's and Early's divisions, and that the cavalry was under Ransom.

They would give no information as to the movements of the invaders, and, when questioned as to their numbers, differed widely in their statements.

The Rebels are in force at Silver Spring. This morning the Rebel cavalry commenced to show themselves in the neighborhood of Silver Spring (Blair's place), just over the District line, in Montgomery County, on the Seventh-street road, just beyond the lines of fortifications, and up to the last accounts have kept the position. During the morning there has been some firing between the pickets. Two Unionists were wounded.

It is stated by persons coming from that direction (and there are a great many families moving in) that the Rebel pickets are stationed in Blair's, Clark's and Brown's woods, and some are confident that the main body of the Rebels is at this place. Preparations have been made to receive them in a becoming style.

The Rebel force at Silver Spring is said to be about 15,000 strong, so far as it has been developed.

Yesterday afternoon a force of the Rebels made their appearance on the tow-path of the Canal, near Muddy Branch, where was a camp of a squadron of the 8th Illinois Cavalry, and four companies of the 2d Massachusetts Cavalry (California), under command of Major Thompson of the 2d Massachusetts, when our forces, who had orders to fall back, started toward the city, the camp equipment being placed on a canal-boat.

They had not retreated far, however, before another band of Rebels were seen approaching from the direction of Rockville, and some shots were fired between the parties; but no one was injured as far as known.

When within three miles of Muddy Branch, our forces essayed to make a stand, and a little skirmish ensued, in which the Rebels brought to bear on them one of their four guns, and a round shot went directly through the boat, causing it to sink. In this little affair we had three persons wounded, but all slightly.

Our men, however, procured another boat, to which they transferred the baggage and pushed on down to Georgetown, where they arrived this morning. The Rebels, who at times showed considerable force, seemed to direct their attention to the canal, which they damaged considerably, filling trees into it, blowing up culverts, &c. Our men report the country full of Rebels, and that yesterday there were several skirmishes in which portions of their regiments were engaged, in one of which Capt. Morris of Company M, 8th Illinois Cavalry, was killed.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 11.

The information received to-night is to the effect that a very large force of Rebels is within six miles of this city, not far from Tenallytown. There has been no general engagement, but continuous skirmishing all day. Among the casualties reported are the following:

Capt. P. M. Plim, Co. E, 20th N. Y. Cavalry, wounded in the right foot; Jacob Hawk, 4th N. Y. Cavalry, right hip; John Gardner, Co. F, 2d N. Y. Cavalry, wounded in the right arm; John W. Scott, 6th Michigan Cavalry, in the knee; Frederick S. Robinson, Co. C, 1st Conn. Cavalry, left arm; Peter Berry, 1st Conn. Cav-

alry, neck; John Vandever, 5th N. Y. Cavalry, in the leg.

In the 11st Ohio, eight or ten were wounded. Four of the 6th New-York Cavalry were left in Rockville, wounded.

There seems to be no doubt the Rebels are threatening Washington, but the preparations for its defense are of such a character as to give assurance of safety. Many persons during the day were abroad in quest of news, but no extraordinary excitement prevails.

A large number of families, temporarily at summer residences, together with citizens in the counties adjoining Washington, have come into this city for safety.

**Railroad and Telegraph.**

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 11--10 p. m.

A train from here this morning went as far as Perrymanville and then returned. The 12 o'clock train went only to Wilmington. There were no signs of the Rebels at the former place. The return of the train was merely precautionary.

Our gunboats have commenced firing on the Rebels at Bush Hill, on the Bush River, the river nearest to Baltimore.

The second train was about passing over Gunpowder Bridge when it backed out, and was then captured.

Later.—Our gunboats drove the Rebels off at Bush River and recaptured one of our engines.

There are yet some doubts of the entire destruction of Gunpowder Bridge.

There is possibility of telegraphic communication being reopened to-night with Baltimore.

**Telegraphic Communication.**

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 11--11 p. m.

There is one wire working through to Baltimore and one to the War Department, but they are on the turnpike, and may be destroyed at any moment.

**Changes in Commands.**

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 11--11:30 p. m.

Gen. Ord has been appointed to the command of the 8th Army Corps, and Gen. Wallace commands the Department. By this arrangement Gen. Ord has command of all the troops for the defense of the city.

A gentleman just from Ellicott's Mills reports all quiet there, and for a distance of ten miles beyond. Our pickets had a skirmish beyond Ellicott's this morning with a squad of Rebel cavalry, killing the lieutenant in command and capturing two. The balance escaped.

Dr. Moore of Havre de Grace, with a loyal party, started on this morning and captured 25 of the bridge burned.

**All Quiet in Baltimore.**

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 11--midnight.

All is quiet in the city, though we have reports of our cavalry skirmishing with the raiders at Towson, seven miles out on the York road.

**Troops En Route for the Front.**

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 11--10 p. m.

Companies of the 6th and 4th Ohio regiments from Camp William Penn, have marched to the Baltimore depot, and will proceed to Perryville. They will not get off till midnight.

**Latest of the Raid.**

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 11, 1864.

In the attack on the train this morning at Magnolia Station, Abraham Ward, the fireman, was the only person killed.

The Rebels captured some of the passengers, but most of them escaped to Baltimore. The force of the enemy was estimated at 400. The train was burned. Both conductors escaped.

**Excitement at Wilmington, Del.**

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 11, 1864.

The *Evening Herald* has the following special dispatch:

WILMINGTON, Del., July 11--a. m.

On Sunday afternoon the excitement in Wilmington was intense. The people turned out en masse. The bells were rung and the Star-Spangled Banner run out, and by night over 600 men had fallen in behind the drum and life.

At Newcastle the people were advised by telegraph, and in an hour afterward 60 men were enrolled, and \$500 contributed to the cause.

Little Delaware is in motion, and appreciates the impending danger.

**An Order from Gov. Seymour.**

ALBANY, Monday, July 11, 1864.

The Governor will issue an order to all the military of the State to hold themselves in readiness for service, and a proclamation urging the citizens to volunteer into the National Guard.

**The Call for Five Thousand Volunteers.**

BOSTON, Monday, July 11, 1864.

The late call for 5,000 Massachusetts volunteers is being responded to with patriotic alacrity.

The old 6th, the pioneer regiment of the war, is expected to be ready for mustering in on Wednesday, and other regiments will speedily follow.

The steamer *Rose Standish*, on returning from her trip to Hingham last night, was taken possession of by the Government, loaded with ammunition, and immediately steamed for the Potomac.

The steamer *Russia* was also taken possession of by the Government last night, loaded with ammunition, and left early this morning.

**The Fight on Thursday near Frederick.**

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

FREDERICK, Md., July 8, 1864.

The fight here yesterday afternoon was a very pretty little affair. After our troops had fallen back on the Middletown road to within about half a mile of the town, and taken position, the Rebels commenced showing themselves on a ridge crossing the road about a mile further out. They wheeled a battery into position, in plain view, on the highest part of the ridge, considerably to the right of the road coming into town. These operations were watched, not only by our troops, from their position on undulations of ground nearer the town, but by groups of citizens from the outer crest of the high ground upon which the city is situated.

When the Rebels appeared in sufficient numbers to pay for the ammunition our guns opened upon them, causing a recession of all supernumeraries behind the ridge upon which they were posted. The first response of the Rebel battery was directed to the (Rebel) left of the town, and tore up the ground pretty savagely near where the citizen spectators were mostly assembled, and near where even women and children were surveying operations from their garden fence. This demonstration caused a sudden skedaddle of non-combatants behind the protection afforded by neighboring gravel-pits, and of the more nervous into cellars and behind backs of brick houses in town.

Numerous shells struck and burst in the air near the houses in the west part of the town; but it must be admitted by the candid observer that the Rebels so directed their fire to the right and left, as to save the town. They could easily have thrown shells from their position into the center of the place if they had been so disposed, and several shells that they